

# THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

VOL. XVII. NO. 25

WRANGELL, ALASKA. THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918

PRICE TEN CENTS

## CABLE NEWS

### Today's Report of Operations on the Western Front

LONDON.—The Germans taking seriously the American line in Clignon valley northwest of Chateau Thierry have used five divisions attempting to counter it, but without success, Reuters correspondent telegraphs.

PARIS.—The French made further advances around Belloy, St. Maur, capturing four hundred additional prisoners, canon, machine guns. They also reoccupied Montcourt and part of Bussieres, north of Marne.

BERLIN.—The French evacuated Carlepont Wood on east bank of Oise, the Germans making advances along this line.

NEW YORK.—When the Norwegian steamer Vindeggan was torpedoed 200 miles off the Virginia coast the crew were first forced to remove 80 tons of copper ingots into the submarine. This is the crew that the Henrik Lund rescued from life boats.

PARIS.—A mighty battle is raging along a seventy-five mile front from Montdidier to Chateau Thierry. The French advanced on both flanks but the Germans were able to make small gains in center between Montdidier and Oise river. The Germans have been making tremendous efforts to recapture from the French important ground that Foch's veterans gained Monday night. German attacks all broke down and in counter attacks the French made further gains.

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and eighty-eight American casualties; 28 killed and died of wounds; 137 wounded severely; 11 degree undetermined.

WITH FRENCH ARMY.—The entire aspect of Montdidier-Oise battle has been changed by French counter attacks which were launched against the enemy with such dash and vigor that the enemy were taken by surprise. At certain moments the Germans lost their heads and galloped their horses forward to save their artillery in the belief that the tide of battle had turned against them. Tanks supported the French infantry in their advance over seven miles. Parts of the field were found covered with German dead.

PARIS.—Civilian evacuation of Compeigne has been completed. Thousands of refugees are arriving here on special trains.

PARIS.—The French last night struck a heavy blow against the German forces which have been advancing on the eastern wing, and hurled them back across the Matz river.

AMSTERDAM.—Berlin newspapers have announced that there are half a million American soldiers in France and that half of them are fighting.

WASHINGTON.—The Government plans to be able to announce on July 4 that one million men have left American ports for Europe. Thereafter it will have to cut down on the pace set in May and June so that supplies can be forwarded.

SEATTLE.—City of Seattle sailed at ten this morning with the following passengers for Wrangell: Gale Hulman, Katherine Hulman, Carl A. Carlson, A. Makino, S. Hashido, R. Hashido.

WEST POINT.—Secretary Baker addressed the graduates of the Military Academy today, and said that we soon will have more than a million men in France.

Oscar Weston was in Wrangell this week on business.

C. A. Mitchell went to Ketchikan on the City of Seattle Friday evening.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the town council was held last Thursday evening. Mayor Matheson presiding.

Messrs. M. B. Leming and J. L. Backstrom, special agents of the U. S. Land office, were present and reported that during the past few days they had made an estimate of the valuation of the lots in the Wrangell townsite. According to their estimate the assessment to be levied against lots in the Wrangell townsite will be about 10 per cent. Mr. Leming stated that Natives taking out citizenship papers would be able to acquire titles to lots.

The monthly report of Chas. Benjamin, town treasurer, showed a balance on hand of \$5,169.04.

Councilman F. E. Gingrass reported that he had bought the Central saloon building from Arnt Sorset and had had same altered for a fire house, and that the building was ready for the fire apparatus to be moved into it.

A communication was read from Mrs. Johnson, secretary of the school board, respectfully calling the council's attention to the fact that the school played needed painting. The council voted to authorize the school board to have the played painted.

The matter of water rent of the Sanitary Packing company was taken up, and the rate fixed at \$100 for the six months from May 1 to October 31. This also includes water for the mess houses and residences of Messrs. Brown and Barnes. Should the Sanitary Packing company require any water between October 31 and May 1 it will be charged regular rates.

Bids were opened for the construction of a board walk on Stikine Avenue. There were three bids. The contract was awarded to H. D. Campbell, the lowest bidder.

### HAZEL B III TAKES EXCURSION PARTY TO TELEGRAPH CREEK

The Hazel B III departed Tuesday evening with the first excursion party of the season for Telegraph Creek. In the party were: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Walker, Mrs. M. O. Johnson, Miss Quast, Miss Jaquith, Miss Daisy McCormack, Miss Haas of Vancouver, Miss Flo Hyland, Wm. Bitters, R. H. Shangle, Lloyd Meyers, Capt. A. B. Conover, Capt. Sidney Barrington, Mrs. Barrington and York Barrington.

Mrs. Alice Kennedy who has been at Cordova for some time, arrived on the Jefferson and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Marion McKinney.

E. C. Hurlbutt, of the Territorial Road Commission, is in Wrangell this week. Mr. Hurlbutt states that work on the road to the cemetery is being carried on under difficulties owing to the scarcity of labor.

Miss Margaret Grant arrived on the Princess Sophia Tuesday from Tacoma where she has been attending the Anna Wright seminary.

Miss Clara Pauline Ostmo, formerly principal of the Wrangell Public schools, is in town this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Levering. Miss Ostmo taught at Haines the past term.

Chas. Goldstein returned to Juneau on the Jefferson Friday morning taking with him a collection of furs which he purchased while on his trip up the Stikine.

Clyde Morgan of Ketchikan has enlisted in the Navy. The Morgan family formerly resided in Wrangell, Mr. Morgan having been in the saloon business here.

L. C. Berg, fish buyer for the Ripley Fish company at Petersburg, is in Wrangell today.

Ole Johnson was a round trip passenger to the West Coast on the Dart this week.

Hugo Schmolck was parser on the Dart on her trip to the West Coast this week.

J. R. Bender was a business visitor to Petersburg early in the week.

## WAR PROCLAMATION

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PROCLAIMS  
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918

as  
NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

GOVERNORS AND MAYORS MAKE SIMILAR PROCLAMATIONS

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO SECURE  
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, I, War Savings Director for the State of Washington, acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, have called all residents to meet on Friday, June 28th, to give their subscriptions for War Savings Stamps. In rural communities and the smaller towns and cities, meetings will be held in the school houses at 8 P. M.

The school officers will conduct the meeting in each school house, keeping a record of the proceedings and reporting the names of all persons present and the amount of War Savings Stamps subscribed for by them. The names of absent persons, and of those who refuse or neglect to subscribe, with their reasons for so doing, will also be reported.

In the cities and large communities the place and time of meetings will be announced by the County Chairmen in the local newspapers.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions will be signed for them on or before June 28.

The price of each War Saving Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each Stamp will cost \$4.17. In July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month in 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months in 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than if he should buy later.

By way of illustration, note the following table:

### COST OF WAR SAVING STAMPS DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1918

	Cost in June	Cost in July	Cost in August	And Are Worth on Jan. 1, 1923
1 Stamp	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.00
20 Stamps	83.40	83.60	83.80	100.00
50 Stamps	208.50	209.00	209.50	250.00
100 Stamps	417.00	418.00	419.00	500.00
200 Stamps	834.00	836.00	838.00	1,000.00

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other members of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will be paid back with 4% compound interest. If, because of some serious financial reverses, or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923, you may do so by giving ten days' notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and local taxes; when registered at the post office they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying an investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps has been assigned each school district and community, which will be announced at each meeting on June 28th. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens in every school district and county to subscribe for its quota and pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the subscriptions taken at the meetings in your county will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

DANIEL KELLEHER,

State War Savings Director, appointed and acting  
under the authority of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

## THE COMING OF THE FISH

Mine eyes have seen the glory

Of the coming of the fish,

I have seen them in the waters,

I have seen them in the dish;

Lest my pocketbook grow empty,

This shall be my fondest wish—

That the fish keep coming on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah;

Glory, glory, what's it to you?

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

May the fish keep coming on.

I have seen them in the fish traps,

Yea, a hundred thousand strong;

I have seen the short and fat ones,

I have seen them lean and long;

I have heard the Humpback splashing,

I have smelled them good and strong.

Yes, the fish are coming on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah;

Glory, glory, what's it to you?

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

That the fish keep coming on.

While the slimers are a-cleaning

We will put them in the can;

Oh, the Sardines are all a-working,

So keep chopping, Chinaman,

While we work among the Jappies

Till the fish are come and gone,

Oh, the fish have come and gone.

Glory, glory, hallelujah;

Glory, glory, what's it to you?

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

Till the fish have come and gone.

## WAR SAVINGS

## FOURTH TO BE STAMP DRIVE CELEBRATED IN WRANGELL

A meeting of the local War Savings Stamps Committee will be held at the Town hall Monday, June 17, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of making arrangements and appointing sub committees to handle the War Savings Stamp drive of the 28th inst., regarding which a proclamation is published elsewhere in this paper. Every one who wishes to take part in this, either as solicitors, contributors or otherwise, are invited to attend. We must keep the good work going.

F. MATHESON,  
District Chairman, War Savings,  
Wrangell, Alaska.

## PETERSBURG NOTES

(From the Report)

In commissioner's court last Saturday. Thomas Lovelock, charged with having robbed the cash register in Charlie Mann's pool room, admitted his guilt and was bound over to the district court under \$500 bond. It appears that when Charlie closed up at a late hour on Thursday night of last week the man was in the back part of the room, out of view, and thus got himself locked in. After he had taken the money from the cash register—something over \$20—he made his getaway by the side door, which had the key inside, and took the key along with him. Deputy U. S. Marshal Howell got busy on the case and landed the culprit at about one o'clock Saturday morning. Lovelock came here a few weeks since from Wrangell. He is an Englishman of the "cockney" type, and is said to have deserted from a British merchantman at San Francisco three years ago. Of that period, according to his own story, he spent a year in a California reformatory, also served a jail sentence in that state, was incarcerated for 250 days at Wrangell and one month at Ketchikan. When arrested Lovelock expressed a strong desire to be deported, and Marshal Howell will do what he can to see that he gains his desire—after serving sentence for his latest fracture of law.

Seventy-four boxes of fresh fish were shipped this week by the Alaska Fish & Cold Storage Co. and 55 by the Ripley Fish Co. The Pacific Mildcure Co. shipped 14 tierces of mild-cure salmon.

The local Republican organization has elected the following delegates to attend the Republican convention at Juneau on June 14: L. M. Churchill, J. G. Grant, J. E. Worden, Donald Sinclair, W. H. Warren, F. Matheson.

Miss Haas arrived from Vancouver on the Princess Sophia Tuesday morning. She departed on the Hazel B III for Telegraph Creek where she will spend the summer with Mrs. Winifred Hyland and Miss Flora Hyland.

Fred Axel Wilson and Ed Egbert Mowrer, two drafted men from Ketchikan, were rejected by the post examining board of physicians at Ft. Seward, and have returned to Ketchikan.

Chris Wedo who has been at Anan bay during the winter as a fish trap watchman for the A. P. A. came in this morning to find out what is going on in the metropolis.

Harry Wallace, deputy U. S. Marshal went to Deweyville last week to summon Henry Dannenburg to Juneau as a witness in the case of the United States vs. the Alaska Pacific Fisheries. Mr. Wallace made the trip on the government patrol boat Auklet with F. B. Leonard as master.

Miss Flora Hyland arrived on the Princess Sophia Tuesday morning from San Francisco and left on the same day on the Hazel B III for Telegraph Creek where she joined her mother, Mrs. Winifred Hyland.

O. A. Brown of the Sanitary Packing company who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism is able to be out again.

C. N. Garfield of Juneau  
Will Be Orator of  
the Day

There was a meeting of citizens at the town hall Monday night for the purpose of making arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration.

J. G. Grant, C. M. Coulter and F. E. Gingrass were appointed an executive committee with power to appoint sub committees.

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### THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

J. W. PRITCHETT, Publisher

\$3.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE  
Foreign Countries 50c Extra

Entered as second-class matter at the Wrangell, Alaska, post office, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1878.



THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

#### A PSYCHOLOGICAL ARMY.

Science, it appears, is to determine promotions in the new army. No longer will a captain in need of a sergeant, say: "Oh, give it to Bill Jones. He's a good old scout, and has a head on him and the boys have confidence in him." Instead, the psychologists, and the psychopathists and the psychiatrists and the other descendants of Psyche will take hold of Bill Jones and put the callipers on him, and measure the distance from the lobe of the left ear to the apex of the cranium and decide whether he shall be a sergeant or a private, a bomber or a trench digger, says the Bedford Standard. It seems rather rough on Bill, because he has no voice in deciding whether the men who examine him are fit to be rated as psychologists or should be driving a team. Just what tests the soldiers will have to submit to we do not know. Perhaps they will have to cross out all A's in a conglomeration of letters. Perhaps they will have to tell what's wrong with a picture of a man without a head, and will be marked zero if they answer that there's nothing wrong if the fellow is a Hun. We confess to being a little skeptical about the introduction of these laboratory methods into the army. There is a great deal that the psychologists do not know, and it will not do to place too much dependence in their judgments.

One of the reichstag party leaders declares that not a square foot of German soil will be renounced. This is defiant, but it is also significant, as when the war began it was not the retention of German soil, but the acquisition of enemy territory which was the Teutonic aim.

#### GERMANY HATES FEMINISM.

There is some interest, if not equal importance, in the fact that America, reputed throughout the world as the land of feminism, the land of privileged womanhood, is at war with the country in which the claims of feminism are most universally and violently detested and the claims of masculinism most loudly asserted and generally accepted. Herr Voelting wrote a book a few years ago on "The American Cult of Woman," in which he congratulated his own Germany on being safe from the danger that was engulfing the United States in ruin and degradation. If we acknowledge the awful impeachment brought against us out of the logic of kultur, what shall we say on our part of that masculinism which expresses itself among the men of Germany in a horrified, cruel and angry outcry against the "treachery" and "unworthiness" of German women in performing little acts of kindness and humanity for the prisoners within the gates? So dominant is this masculinism in the kaiser's empire that women themselves are among its stanchest adherents, says Philadelphia Bulletin. No other land could ever make a creed of subjecting to constant insult and cruelty the helpless and the wounded. The masculinism of America is of a different sort, despite the gloating assertion of Herr Voelting that we have sunk so low to lay claim to anything of such a title. We prefer our own variety.

Behold the despised goat as a needed factor in our national prosperity in the days of stress to come! In the early days of civilization the goat was a prime element in the herds that roamed over free pastures under herdsmen like Abraham, whose growing strength made them the fathers of nations! The sheep is comparatively helpless and his food is more delicate, says Florida Times. In its time of trouble the world wants beef and old high cost of living afflicts us; where 50 goats would keep fat all the year five cows would degenerate into crackers and one hog must be a razorback; what's the matter with Billy and his interesting family?

Stephen Crane popularized the expression, "The red badge of courage." A London newspaper says that the morning after a recent airship raid he counted 18 men, on their way to business, whose coats showed some evidence of contact with their cellars' whitewashed walls, and he calls this the white badge of discretion.

The average citizen feels proud of a chance to do something for the comfort of the men who are preparing to fight the country's battles. That is why contributions for a tobacco fund for the soldier boys are easy to procure.

#### NOTICE

All bills due for professional services rendered by me have been assigned to William Patterson, same are now payable to him at St Michaels Trading Co.

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Office over the post office.  
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A Tinsmith at Work. Let us figure on your Tanks for Gasoline or Water  
PLUMBING DONE

## St. Michaels Trading Co.

P. C. McCORMACK, Proprietor

## Built for the North

—where the going is hard and man must take care of his feet. No boot in the world can give such wear and comfort as "Hi-Press."

Thousands of letters have come to us from the Northland from grateful miners and prospectors. Their opinions are unanimous—more wear than any other footwear—foot comfort that shortens many a long tramp—and DRY FEET in the hardest service at the sluices.

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**ONE SOLID PIECE OF RUBBER**  
—won't leak or peel.

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with the Red Line Round the Top  
**Outwears Steel**

Wrangell Lodge No. 866

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Meets first and third Fridays in June, July and August at 8:00 P.M. in Redmen's Hall.

Visiting Paps welcome.  
J. L. BULKLEY, JR. Dictator.  
J. W. PRITCHETT, Secretary.

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Meets every Tuesday evening in the Redmen's hall at 8 o'clock, visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. H. WARREN, Sachem.  
L. M. CHURCHILL, C. of R.

#### Arctic Brotherhood

Camp Wrangell, No. 28

Meets first Wednesday in the month at 8 P.M. sharp, at Red Men's Lodge Rooms.

Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited  
Thomas Daigley, Arctic Chief.  
L. M. Churchill, Secretary.

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WRANGELL STEAM LAUNDRY

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Fresh Milk Delivered Every Morning

**A SAYIN' to be bright,  
don't have to be bitin'. It can be like  
VELVET—jes full o' flavor without any  
bite.**



Tobacco does not have to be "strong" to be full of flavor and fragrance. VELVET proves that. VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, has all the pipe smoking qualities that are natural to Kentucky's Burley de Luxe, together with an aged-in-the-wood mellowness that is not found in any other pipe tobacco.

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Why not try some of our NEW LAMPS in your home.

**GIVE US A TRIAL**

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## WHITLOCK'S STORY OF DEPORTATIONS

Report of German Disregard of Human Rights on File in State Department.

### OVERWHELMED WITH HORROR

Minister to Belgium Declared It Was Difficult to Write Calmly and Justly in View of the Hun's Gracious Cruelty.

Facts concerning the deportation of Belgians and the forced labor exacted by the "Hun" military leaders, which excited the indignation of the civilized world, have been thus officially set forth:

The plan of setting forth the essential facts of the deportations and forced labor of Belgians is set forth by the committee on public information as follows: the documents, that is to say, a small fraction of those which could be cited, tell the story, and only such comments are added as are needed to enable the reader to easily grasp the connection of events.

"The deportations . . . were the most vivid, shocking, convincing, single happening in all our enforced observation and experience of German disregard of human suffering and human rights in Belgium."—Vernon Kellogg in Atlantic Monthly, October, 1917.

A summary of the whole situation, down to January, 1917, can be obtained by reading continuously the report of Minister Whitlock, taken from the files of the state department. This tells of the brutality of the deportations.

"Legation of the United States of America, Brussels, Jan. 16, 1917. The Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington.

"Sir: I have had it in mind, and I might say, on my conscience, since the Germans began to deport Belgian workmen early in November, to prepare for the department a detailed report on this latest instance of brutality, but there have been so many obstacles in the way of obtaining evidence on which a calm and judicious opinion could be based, and one is so overwhelmed with the horror of the thing itself, that it has been, and even now is, difficult to write calmly and justly about it. I have had to content myself with fragments of dispatches I have from time to time sent to the department and with doing what I could, little as that can be, to alleviate the distress that this gratuitous cruelty has caused the population of this unhappy land.

Whitlock Opposed Belgian Idea.

"In order to understand fully the situation, it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organizing the relief work, the Comité National—the Belgian relief organization that collaborates with the commission for relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian government should pay to its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men besides, the wages they had been accustomed to receive. The Belgians wished to do this both for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to provide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Germans. I refused to be connected in any way with this plan, and told the Belgian committee that it had many possibilities of danger; that not only would it place a premium on idleness, but that it would ultimately exasperate the Germans. However, the policy was adopted, and has been carried in practice, and on the rolls of the Comité National have been borne the names of hundreds of thousands—some 700,000, I believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the communes.

"The presence of these unemployed, however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain the lists of the claimants, but were always foiled by the claim that under the guarantees covering the relief work, the records of the Comité National and its various suborganizations were immune. Rather than risk any interruption of theavitaillement, for which, while bound to own duty to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of keeping the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point, other than with the burgomasters of the communes. Finally, however, the military party, always brutal, and with an astounding ignorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to work."

"General von Bissing and the civil portion of his courage had always been and even now are opposed to this policy, and I think have sincerely done what they could, first, to prevent its adoption, and secondly, to lighten the rigors of its application."

Fines Imposed Without Reason.

The German authorities were not satisfied with one impoverishing levy. In November, 1916, one month before the expiration of the twelve-month period fixed for the levy, they decreed that the contribution of 40,000,000 francs a month should be paid for an indefinite period. In November, 1916, they increased the levy to 50,000,000 francs a month. In addition, faithful to the method laid down by the high command, the German authorities have continued to levy fines upon towns and villages for acts committed in their neighborhood, although they had no proof that these acts had been committed by any inhabitant of the city or village thus fined.

the province of Antwerp to command them to the people:

"The governor of Antwerp, Baron von Holmingen, General von Huene has authorized me to inform you in his name and to communicate by your obliging intermediary to our populations, the three following declarations:

"(1) The young men need not fear being taken to Germany, either to be enrolled into the army or to be employed at forced labors.

"(2) If individual infractions of police regulations are committed, the authorities will institute a search for the responsible authors and will punish them, without placing the responsibility on the entire population.

"(3) The German and Belgian authorities will neglect nothing to see that food is assured to the population."

These promises were not kept, as Cardinal Mercier and his colleagues show by abundant evidence in the "Appeal to Truth."

"On March 23d, 1915, at the arsenal at Luttre the German authorities posted a notice demanding return to work. On April 21st, 200 workmen were called for. On April 27th soldiers went to fetch the workmen from their homes and take them to the arsenal. In the absence of a workman, a member of the family was arrested.

Workmen Imprisoned on Trains.

"However, the men maintained their refusal to work, because they were unwilling to co-operate in acts of war against their country."

"On May 4th, 24 workmen detained in prison at Nivelles were tried at Mons by a court-martial, 'on the charge of being members of secret society, having for its aim to thwart the carrying out of German military measures.' They were condemned to imprisonment.

"On May 8th, 1915, 48 workmen were shut up in a freight car and taken to Germany.

"On May 14th, 45 men were deported to Germany.

"On May 18th a fresh proclamation announced that the prisoners would receive only dry bread and water, and hot food only every four days. On May 22d three cars with 104 workmen were sent toward Charleroi."

"A similar course was adopted at Malines, where by various methods of intimidation, the German authorities attempted to force the workers at the arsenal to work on material for the railways, as if it were not plain that this material would become war material sooner or later.

Stopped All Traffic in Malines.

"On May 30th, 1915, the governor general announced that he would be obliged to punish the town of Malines and its suburbs by stopping all commercial traffic if by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 2d, 500 workmen had not presented themselves for work at the arsenal.

"On Wednesday, June 2d, not a single man appeared. Accordingly, a complete stoppage took place of every vehicle within a radius of several kilometers of the town.

"Several workmen were taken by force and kept two or three days at the arsenal.

"The commune of Sweveghem (western Flanders) was punished in June, 1915, because the 350 workmen at the private factory of M. Bekaert refused to make barbed wire for the German army.

"The following notice was placarded at Menin in July-August, 1915: By order: From today the town will no longer afford aid of any description—including assistance to their families, wives, and children—to any operatives except those who work regularly at military work, and other tasks assigned to them. All other operatives and their families can henceforward not be helped in any fashion."

Punished for Refusal to Work.

"Similar measures were taken in October, 1915, at Harlebeke-Courtial, Bissegem, Lokeren, and Mons. From Harlebeke 20 inhabitants were transported to Germany. At Mons, in M. Lenoir's factory, the directors, foreman, and 81 workmen were imprisoned for having refused to work in the service of the German army. M. Lenoir was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the five directors to a year each, six foremen to six months, and the 81 workmen to eight weeks.

"The general government had recourse also to indirect methods of compulsion. It seized the Belgian Red Cross, confiscated its property, and changed its purpose arbitrarily. It attempted to make itself master of the public charities, and to control the national aid and food committee.

"If we were to cite in extenso the decree of the governor general of August 4th, 1915, concerning measures intended to assure the carrying out of works of public usefulness, and that of August 15th, concerning the unemployed, who, through idleness, refrain from work, it would be seen by what tortuous means the occupying power attempts to attack at once the masters and the men."

Fines Imposed Without Reason.

The German authorities were not satisfied with one impoverishing levy. In November, 1916, one month before the expiration of the twelve-month period fixed for the levy, they decreed that the contribution of 40,000,000 francs a month should be paid for an indefinite period. In November, 1916, they increased the levy to 50,000,000 francs a month. In addition, faithful to the method laid down by the high command, the German authorities have continued to levy fines upon towns and villages for acts committed in their neighborhood, although they had no proof that these acts had been committed by any inhabitant of the city or village thus fined.

German Promises Worthless.

In the early days of the German advance into Belgium, the people had learned to fear the worst. This was particularly true in Antwerp. In order to alleviate their fears and to obtain guarantees which might hasten the restoration of settled conditions, Cardinal Mercier secured from the German government at Antwerp promises, and in a circular letter dated October 16th, 1914, asked the clergy of

## BANK OF ALASKA

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An Institution of Strength and Character

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Compounded Semi-Annually

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All merchants and business concerns are hereby notified not to furnish any supplies to any person for the Columbia & Northern Fishing & Packing Co. without a written order signed by J. G. Bjorge, Manager

COLUMBIA & NORTHERN  
FISHING & PACKING CO.

By J. G. BJORGE, Manager.

*They do more than please the taste—*

**Chesterfield**  
CIGARETTES  
of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended

They "Satisfy"—and yet they're Mild

Everything New, Clean, and First Class

Electric Lights and Steam Heat Throughout

Well Lighted Sample Rooms for Traveling Men

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JOHN G. GRANT

PROPRIETOR

First-Class Dining Room in Connection.

Pool, Card  
And Billiard Tables

Courteous Treatment Always Assured

## Thlinget Trading Co.



The Alpine people believe in putting into their cans that which others put in advertising.

Alpine Milk will at all times run between 8.3 per cent and 8.8 per cent butter fat, and 27 per cent, to 28 1/2 per cent total solids, and every can bears a thousand dollars guarantee of purity.

Advertising Pays

# The City Store

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

## General Merchandise

**Trapper's and Fishermen's Supplies  
Complete Stock of Trollers Supplies**

### Waterproof Clothing

Including Giled Coats, Pants, Hats and Aprons—all the best brands of Rubber Boots—Ribano, Gold Seal, Ball Brand, Walrus and Bull's Eye.

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Launch Fittings, Batteries, Coils, Spark Plugs, Shipmate Stoves, Gasoline, Naptha and Oils.

### Agency for Fisherman Engines

### Groceries and Provisions Clothing and Hardware

### The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

Wrangell, Alaska

# Ripley Fish Co.

WRANGELL AGENCY  
St. Michael Trading Co. Dock  
NOTICE TO FISHERMEN

We have now established our branch here for handling any quantity of fresh salmon from the Stikine river and other points, and will pay whatever the price may be set by the Food Administration. OUR MOTTO: "A Square Deal to the Fishermen." L. C. BERG, Local Manager.

Alaska's Branch Banking System

## BANK OF ALASKA

WRANGELL  
SKAGWAY · ANCHORAGE · CORDOVA

### YOUR HOME BANK

Transacts a General Banking Business

4% Interest Paid on Savings Deposits  
Compounded Semi-Annually

CAPITAL 80,000.00 SURPLUS \$20,500.00

Customs Station at Nakat Inlet

John S. Hume, of the G. W. Hume company, owners of the Nakat Inlet cannery, on the British Columbia boundary at the mouth of Portland canal, has been advised that a branch Custom House has been established there this season. This will be a great convenience to vessels engaged in the Southeastern Alaska trade, as well as to packers of the district, as it will enable vessels to avoid annoying delays in making visits to the canneries after calling at British Columbia ports. A new lighthouse has also been established outside Nakat Inlet, and the community

now has a school, a postoffice and a voting precinct.—Pacific Fisherman.

For Sale—  
1 Singer sewing machine.  
1 Oak buffet.  
1 Folding organ.  
1 Electric lamp.  
by Adj't H. C. Habkirk.

Miss Tzella who taught at Haines the past year with Miss Ostmo is stopping for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Levering. Miss Tzella and Miss Ostmo will leave together, Miss Tzella going to Missoula, Montana, and Miss Ostmo to North Dakota.

Mrs. C. D. Copeland returned to Ketchikan on the City of Seattle Friday evening.

### Local and Personal

Mrs. Sidney Barrington and son, York, arrived on the Princess Sophia Tuesday from Seattle.

Jack Fury was a passenger to Seattle on the Jefferson Monday.

E. L. Mahoney was a passenger to Seattle on the Prince Rupert Tuesday.

For Sale— Pool table. Best condition. Apply at Sentinel office.

O. A. Larson of Shakan was a business visitor to Wrangell the first of the week.

George Simpkins of Juneau was in Wrangell this week. Mr. Simpkins owns a bookbinding establishment in Juneau and is also connected with the Customs Service.

Ed Grigwire's dandruff treatment is the best on the market. Try it and be convinced.

St. Philip's Guild meets with Mrs. E. B. Mitchell next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Edwin Hofstad returned on the Humboldt last evening from a visit to Petersburg.

Henry Dannenburg arrived last night from Juneau where he had been as a court witness.

Jason McKinney arrived from Vancouver on the Spokane this morning.

L. D. Ryus, a business man of Ketchikan was a visitor to Wrangell this week.

Mrs. R. V. Daily has accepted a position in the store of F. Matheson.

Have your watch repaired at George Cowan's, in the Uhler Block.

Miss Edna Sinclair is clerking in her father's store.

For the shave and haircut of satisfaction go to Ed Grigwire's shop, opposite drug store.

Miss Belle Hood is assisting in her father's store.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Iversen on Sunday, June 9, a daughter.

C. N. Garfield, customs inspector of Juneau is in Wrangell having arrived on the Spokane this morning.

E. P. Gass and daughters, Misses Adella and Wilhelmina Gass, arrived this morning from Tacoma. They are en route to Lake Bay.

F. S. Barnes and M. L. Burke are in town today from Lake Bay.

For Rent—Furnished house. Apply to Mrs. Ida Uhler.

George La Bounty of Skagway was aboard the Humboldt last evening en route to Ketchikan where his employer, Albert Reinert, is opening up a branch store.

New Flag on Mount Dewey  
Shortly after war was declared several patriotic citizens trimmed the limbs from one of the tallest trees on Mount Dewey and hoisted a mammoth flag.

On account of being several hundred feet above the town the flag seemed more impressive and represented the town much more effectively than would have been possible at a lesser height. The flag on Mount Dewey at Wrangell became one of the attractions for steamship passengers. But the winter's winds played havoc with the flag and summer found it almost in shreds. Last week several loyal citizens bought another large flag, and last Sunday it was raised by Eddie Lynch, Ed LaBounty and Andrew Hansen.

The new flag is larger than the old one, and it is thrilling to watch it as it proudly waves above our little city telling the world that we are Americans. Of course we are giving abundance of evidence of our loyalty in a hundred different ways, but the flag that we love has an inspiring effect whenever it is looked upon by loyal Americans. Our soldiers are marching under it and we are glad that we are living under it.

Hart Schaffner & Marx  
Men's Clothes  
Holeproof Hose  
Plymouth Rope  
Roofing, Glass  
Building Material

LICENSED CUSTOMS BROKER

**F. Matheson**

General Merchandise, Furs, Forwarding

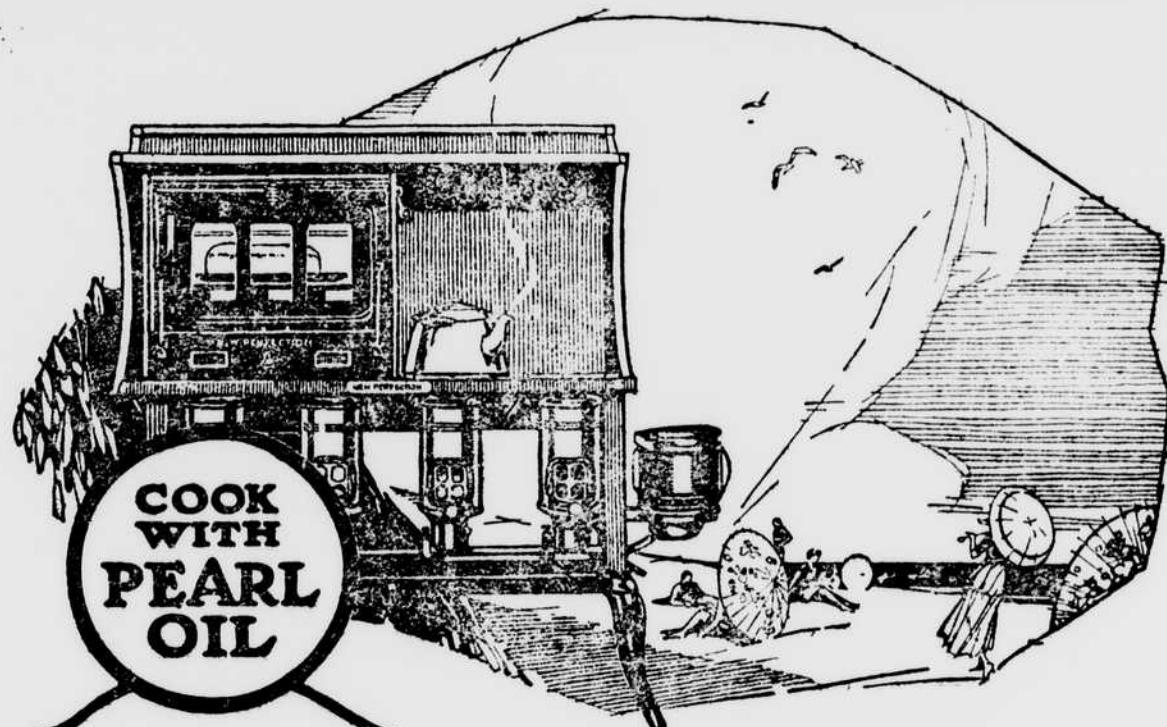
Imperial Engines  
Wisconsin Engines  
Clay Engines  
Eastman Kodaks  
Victor Talking  
Machines and Records

## Clearance Sale Men's Wool Shirts at Pre-War Prices

With the recent big advances in the factory cost of woolen goods, making it necessary to add from \$1 to \$4 per garment for woolen shirts. These are great bargains which you should not miss.

### War Savings Certificates And Thrift Stamps For Sale Here

MAJESTIC RANGES, SHIPMATE RANGES, BRIDGE & BEACH STOVES  
HEATERS AND RANGES :: :: :: VALVOLINE LUBRICATING OILS



### Your Kitchen Cool as the Seashore

Even on the hot summer days you can keep your kitchen comfortably cool by using a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove. No dirt or dust to contend with; no smoke or odor.

Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. Easy to operate and more convenient than coal or wood. Economical.

Bakes, broils, roasts, toasts—all the year round.

In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, with or without ovens or cabinets. Ask your dealer today.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(California)

## NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

These Stoves For Sale by

DONALD SINCLAIR

ST. MICHAEL TRADING CO.

F. MATHESON

Mrs. Chas. Fox and three children were passengers to Seattle on the Jefferson Monday evening. They were en route to North Yakima where they will visit with friends and relatives. The three children—Ross, Lucile and Margie—were passengers to Douglas on the Jefferson northbound.

James Bradley, Eddie Berkeley and Thomas Ukass have made application for citizenship. Their hearing is set for the latter part of August. Chief among the many benefits resulting to the Natives from acquiring citizenship is the right to titles to their land. It is hoped that every Native eligible for citizenship will avail themselves of this privilege. Application blanks may be secured from Mrs. Sadie Edmundson, the Government teacher.

A. Jakobitz and Wm. Bitters spent last week in Ketchikan. get a permit to go upon the water to fish at all. For certain necessary reasons they must be permitted to travel from one place to another but always under restrictions from the office of the U. S. Attorney. Citizens of Luxembourg and Finland are now classed as German Alien Enemies.

Austrian Alien Enemies under certain conditions may get a permit to fish. One cannot fish by himself but must be upon a boat with a NATIVE BORN LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN as master. A citizen of the United States by naturalization cannot take an Austrian Alien Enemy with him to fish. This class of Fishermen must have, first, a permit from the office of the U. S. Attorney to be upon the water for the purpose of fishing, and second, must have a license from the U. S. Food Administration to sell fish. These permits should be exhibited to any Citizen of the United States upon demand and violations of these rules should be reported to the office of the United States Attorney as soon as possible after coming to your knowledge.

STEVE RAGAN,  
Assistant United States Attorney

**FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS  
STATIONERY AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES  
THE WHEELER DRUG COMPANY**